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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

Read "The American Road to Fascism" by Walter Bell in Tomorrow's Daily Worker!

THE WEATHER—Fair and warmer.

Vol. X, No. 168 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1933 — CITY EDITION — Price 3 Cents

Beware of "Friends"

FACED with a growing sentiment for Federal Unemployment Insurance all enemies opposing such a measure are mobilizing their forces intent on forestalling this movement. It is for this reason that the "Liberal" Miss Frances Perkins ably assisted by Thomas Kennedy, secretary of the United Mine workers of America made speeches before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of West Virginia.

What is the plan of this "friend of the workers." Miss Perkins? In her own words, "although no one has yet found a cure for unemployment, we are experimenting in that direction under the Recovery Act." In other words it is a part of the Recovery (Slavery) Plan.

The whole plan presented by the lady cabinet member is definitely aimed against Federal Unemployment Insurance at the expense of those who possess the riches of the country.

Her proposal is that unemployment insurance be established in a group of Eastern states. But how about the workers in the rest of the country. What should the miners in Kentucky do who are without jobs or relief? Wait for "your experiment," Miss Perkins? How about the steel workers in Gary, the lumberjacks in the West, the textile workers in New England and the South, should they be excluded from unemployment insurance? Yes, says, the cabinet lady.

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BUT contrast her proposal with that of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill which states, "A system of Federal Unemployment Insurance be immediately established." In other words, the workers of the **whole country**; and not merely of a few "Eastern states," are to be included.

The central point in any Unemployment Insurance Bill must be: **who shall pay?** Says this liberal lady: "The money is to be raised wholely by the employers," but she retracts this immediately, and continues, "or by the employer and employee contributing, or by government participation where States desire." The good lady wants funds to be raised by money taken out of the wage envelope from that worker who still has a job, thereby cutting down the wages of the workers.

This is not what the workers need. All money for unemployment insurance must be raised "at the expense of the employers and the government—That the full funds for unemployment insurance shall be raised by the government from funds now set aside for war preparations and by taxation upon incomes over $5,000 a year. In no instance, shall there be any contributions levied upon the workers—in any form whatsoever for this insurance." This is the proposal of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

How much are the workers to get? Miss Perkins finds it unnecessary to mention. Any meager pittance will do as far as she is concerned.

What does the Workers' Bill say? "Unemployment Insurance guaranteeing the average wages in all industries and shall not be less than $10 weekly for adult workers and $3 for each dependent.

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IT IS clear that these people who represent the interests of the capitalist class, are not interested in genuine Workers' Unemployment Insurance. The speech of Miss Perkins must serve as a sharp warning that with the growing movement for Unemployment Insurance, all sorts of sham propositions will be made by government officials.

Tear away the mask from every one of these plans. Show up the whole crude nature of them and in its place rally masses of workers for the endorsement and support in the struggle for the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Kidnaping and Racketeering

THE newspapers are filled these days with accounts of kidnapings, which have become daily events. Rich men, and the children of the rich, are held for immense ransoms, under threat of death—threats which are sometimes carried out, when the kidnapers become afraid of discovery.

This kind of banditry is only one form of the racketeering which has become so much a part of American life that only a particularly atrocious example provokes even a little futile indignation.

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RACKETEERING is a necessary part of the American financial-political apparatus. Ruthless competition has to use force at home just as much as international competition has to turn periodically into war.

American racketeering was developed by the American political machine, and the police are an integral part of the system. The biggest industrialists use thugs in their private wars among each other and against the workers, and use the politicians, the police, and the courts as special branches of their general staffs.

It is not surprising that the professional bandits thus created go into business for themselves, sometimes with and sometimes without the help of the police. They recruit into their ranks thousands of men grown up in the cesspools of civilization, who feel it is useless to work for trades and jobs under capitalism, who from childhood see above everything the pitiless jungle warfare of capitalist society, who learn that the most honored leaders of capitalist society are the most ruthless and successful bandits of finance and industry.

Such gangs, built up to the proportions of a monstrous army, become the necessary fighting forces of Fascism, a natural development of capitalism in crisis. More and more the criminals become the best friends and supporters of the "legal" bourgeoisie.

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GANGSTERISM, racketeering, kidnapings, cannot exist in the Soviet Union. The workers' state deals summarily and ruthlessly with any occasional survivals of criminal capitalist ways.

But above everything, the socialist life of the Soviet Union, where there is no unemployment, where the toiling population is fully protected by social insurance, where all workers are drawn into the great task of socialist construction, makes gangsterism socially unnecessary and unattractive.

One of the most significant examples of this great truth is what happened to the wreckers, criminals, and kulaks who were sent to the north, to work as free socialist workers in the construction of the great Baltic-White Sea canal. Thousands of them, the great majority, were transformed from anti-social elements into shock-brigaders and enthusiastic builders by the great task they were set, and by the intelligent, human methods of the G.P.U.

Bank Wrecker Unbalanced for Years, Say His Friends

NEW YORK, July 13.—Joseph W. Harriman's attorney, Colonel William J. Donovan, former republican candidate for governor, is trying to prove that the banker was unbalanced and in a daze most of the time during the last year he was pillaging funds of depositors in his bank. Harriman is accused of having falsified books to the extent of more than $1,000,000. Federal Judge Frances G. Caffey is conducting hearings to decide whether Harriman has sense enough to know the nature of the accusations against him.

Donovan produced associates of Harriman as witnesses who said that the banker was drunk from morning till night most every day and that he "drank gin like water." Other times he was addicted to dope, according to testimony of Evans Hughes, former private secretary to the banker. Hughes said his former chief wore "a peculiar expression, sort of glassy-eyed and moved as though he were in a trance." He began to notice this in 1931 at about the time money began to disappear from deposits into Harriman's pocket, which resulted in closing of his bank—the Harriman National last March.

All those who testified to try to prove Harriman insane refrained from making any comment upon his actions and never questioned his ability to head the bank. It is only when he is facing trial that the farce of his insanity is brought up to give the capitalist courts an opportunity to let him go

BOSSES ASK QUICK SLAVE CODE ACTION

Want Blanket Code for Whole Industry At Starvation Pay

FEAR STRIKE STRUGGLES

Morgan Electric Head to Pass on New Code

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Roosevelt is moving to quicker and more drastic action under the industrial recovery act. Not satisfied with the slow pace in slave code-making, Roosevelt yesterday declared he would issue a blanket order for all industries. This would fasten a low wage level on the entire working population without even the pretense at hearings.

The proposed blanket code idea, previously announced by Gen. Johnson, would set a minimum wage of $14.00 a week for all "unskilled" workers and a maximum week of 40 hours. The present average weekly wage rate, as reported by the Department of Commerce in all factories, where most of the workers are unskilled, is $16.71. The minimum blanket wage, because of the great number of exceptions it makes who would get less than the $14.00, would actually act as a wage cut bringing down the average from $16.71 to around $14.00.

Have 60 or 70 Codes

General Johnson, administrator of the act, said he has on hand around 60 or 70 codes, and that dozens more are in the making. But they are most codes in smaller or secondary industries, while the big five (steel, coal, auto, oil, building) which employ the great majority of the workers in the United States have not turned over their codes.

As it would take months to hold hearings on these codes in order to keep up the pretense of considering the workers' views the plan of the Roosevelt administration is first to rush through the blanket code to do away with "discussion." The bosses

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15 Workers Arrested at Home Relief Buro

NEW YORK. — Fifteen workers were arrested at a demonstration yesterday at the Westchester Square home relief bureau, Bronx, and charged with disorderly conduct.

The New York District International Labor Defense forced their temporary release without bail, in custody of the I.L.D. attorney. Their trial is set for Wednesday, July 19, in the 8th District court, 181 Street, Bronx. The N. Y. District I.L.D. will defend them.

31 Cents a Piece for Wet Vote; No Funds for Jobless

NEW YORK.—While city officials claim that there are no funds for immediate relief to the unemployed, it spent $341,996.50 for the special election where delegates were elected to the state convention which ratifid the repeal of the 18th amendment.

For every vote cast in the special election the city paid 31 cents.

Man, 74 and Jobless, Spurns Rescue Rope, After Leap Off Boat

NEW YORK, July 13.—Arthur Alexander, a jobless salesman of 74, tried to commit suicide last night by jumping from a ferryboat in New York Harbor. Men aboard a passing tug threw him a rope, but he refused to take it. They tried to lasso him, but he ducked away. He was sinking when two deckhands reached him in a skiff. The old man begged them not to rescue him. Carried aboard he tried to grab the pistol of a policeman, but did not succeed. He is recovering in Staten Island Hospital.

The name of the ferryboat was "President Roosevelt."

NEEDLE UNION SUBMITS CODE FOR FURRIERS

NEW YORK.—The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union yesterday submitted its code for the fur workers to the Recovery Administrator Earl Dean Howard after it had been discussed and adopted by the members of the union. The code includes the demands of the fur workers for wages, hours and working conditions. Pointing out that the Needle Trades Union represents 11,000 workers in the four departments of the fur industry and speaks for 85 per cent of the workers in the industry, the Union declares that the code has been formulated in consideration of the highly seasonal nature of the fur industry which allows not more than 15 weeks of work a year and of the fact that in the height of the season about 40 per cent of the workers are unemployed.

Wages to Go Up With Prices

The Union, in its contractual relations with about 95 per cent of the fur establishments in the industry has included in its agreement the condition that wages shall go up with the rising cost of living.

Not only is the present fur workers income as low as $700 a year but, the Union points out, this income is spent to a considerable extent on the health needs of the workers as a result of the effect of their dangerous working conditions.

The code therefore calls for no more than a 7 hour day and a 5 day week in busy season and no more than a 30 hour week in slack periods.

According to the code the fur industry is to pay fixed weekly minimum wages now included in the collective agreements of $50 for cutters, $41.80 for operators, $39.60 for nailers, $38.50 for finishers, $20 for floor boys and shipping clerks. In seasonal months these wages shall be increased 20 per cent in line with the customary practice. The minimum wage scales shall be regularly adjusted as the cost of living rises

For the Unemployed

The fur manufacturers are to assume responsibility for payment of an unemployment insurance fund of 2 per cent of the total payroll, an increase of 1 per cent over the present fund.

The practice of contracting and subcontracting shall be abolished.

Only two employers of the firm shall be permitted to work as craftsmen at the same number of hours applying to the workers. Work shall be divided equally among all workers. All other provisions of the agreement shall remain operative. The code demands that the workers have the right to belong to the union of their own choice and be represented by their duly elected and authorized officers. A demand for the immediate elimination of gangster and racketeering practices in the industry is included.

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union demands the right to present the arguments for this code at the hearings on the employers' code.

The March of Hungry Children

Not satisfied with the city's promise that it would "do something" for the million needy New Yorkers now cut off all relief, these children are demanding free milk instead of Tammany boat rides they get once in awhile—to show the Tiger likes the future voters.

City Ignores Jobless; No Aid for a Week

Shifts Blame to State; Plans to Put Over Sales Tax; Minor Says "It's Wage Cut"

NEW YORK.—Holding Mayor O'Brien to his promise to take immediate action on all cases needing relief presented to him by the Unemployed Councils, a delegation led by Richard Sullivan, went to see him yesterday, but found that O'Brien was already away on his week-end vacation.

Today completes a week since Welfare Commissioner Frank J. Taylor announced the stopping of relief. Yet no steps have been taken to provide relief in this emergency. Over a million men, women and children face the second week-end without a prospect that aid is forthcoming.

The announcement that the State Emergency Relief Administration can supply $2,000,000 in cash in one hour to the city, received the prompt reply from Deputy Controller Frank J. Prial that the money from the state is already spent even before it arrives. It is clear from this that city officials are determined not to take steps to give immediate relief.

Yesterday the Board of Estimate held another special meeting and voted to ask Governor Lehman to call a special session of the Legislature to enact emergency laws to meet the present conditions. The "emergency laws" desired by the officials is an additional 2 per cent sales tax. Such tax will yield the state $60,000,000, which will come mainly from food and other workers' needs.

At the board meeting yesterday Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party, and Paul Blanshard spoke. They were well received

When Thomas and Blanshard finished, Robert Minor of the Communist Party asked again for the right to speak, but was refused. Minor insisted, and was finally allowed to make a "reminder." He then declared to the Board of Aldermen, reminding them, "The sales tax amounts to a cut in the wages of every worker in New York."

The cases brought to City Hall yesterday and referred to Commissioner Taylor's office, because the mayor is busy vacationing, were examples of the appalling conditions in the city. There was the case of I. Gerber, 11 Sands Walk, who filed an application with the Home Relief Bureau May 1 and has no results yet. Roland William, 443 W. 151st St., applied for relief last February, but has not received it as yet.

Single men and women especially suffer because relief is denied them. A Negro worker, Jack Feiner, 234 Eldridge St., is out of work since 1929. He is sick and paralyzed, but forced to live on food from the garbage can.

The Unemployed Councils, in a statement issued yesterday, repeat "the promises of Mayor O'Brien and all city officials are cheap gestures. Their actions in starving the unemployed is convincing proof that they will not act unless forced by the pressure of the workers." "Go to the Home Relief Bureaus, refuse to leave until relief is given," it continues. "We must and can force the city government to stop its starvation program."

Threats of Strike Compel Steel Cos. To Raise Wages

Pittsburgh Steel Foundry, Bethlehem Steel Plant Give Increases of 20 to 30 Percent

Workers Holding Meetings; in Strike Mood; Steel and Metal Industrial Union Active

GLASSPORT, Pa., July 13.—Officials of the Pittsburgh Steel Foundry here were forced to promise a 20 per cent increase in pay on Monday when they learned that the workers were organizing a mass meeting right on company property, to vote on demands for a 35 per cent increase and to discuss plans for a strike.

Workers in this plant have had their wages cut as much as 70 per cent since the crisis and are in a fighting mood. Recently the company established a company union under the Recovery (Slavery) Act which has created great resentment among the workers. The Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union which is carrying on organization work here is urging the workers to form their own fighting organization controlled by honest, sincere rank and file workers.

Pay Rise at Bethlehem Steel

In Rankin, Pennsylvania, strike talk and a real sentiment for struggle among the workers of the McClintic Marshall Co., as subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Co., resulted in speedy action by the company. The management announced a 32 per cent increase this week. An organizing committee of members of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union workers in this mill is active among the workers.

The threat of strikes which has forced these two big steel companies to take some immediate steps to prevent organization and strikes indicate clearly that the fighting spirit of the steel workers is taking on real impetus. Already in Munro and Detroit, Mich.; in Gary, Ind.; in the Hudson, N. Y. and Northampton, Pa. plants of the U. S. Steel Trust, the workers have taken action against the company union rejecting it and its twin brother, the A. F. of L. and registering their sentiment for a real union which fights in their interests against the bosses.

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is active in leading the workers to form their own shop committees and to expose the real purposes of the company union thru their struggle for better conditions.

Union Active in Ohio Steel Center

In Youngstown, Ohio, the Steel and Metal Union is holding a series of meetings in the vicinity of all big mills in the Youngstown district. Headquarters of the Ohio union is at 231 East Federal St., Youngstown, of the Pennsylvania union at 1534 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

DELEGATES FROM ALL AREAS OF U.S. AT MARINE MEET

West Coast Seamen to Convention Arriving

Banquet Saturday to Precede Gathering

NEW YORK.—Delegates from the West Coast, including the two West Coast organizers, Hynes and Ray, arrived yesterday for the convention of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, which will open tomorrow, with all sections of the country represented.

Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party; Ben Gold, of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, and Jack Stachel, of the Trade Union Unity League, will speak at the banquet in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., Saturday night at 8 p.m., at which hundreds of workers are expected to register their support of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

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Taubate Crew Greets Convention

NEW YORK.—The crew of the S. S. Taubate, before sailing yesterday, adopted a resolution hailing the MARINE WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION convention and pledging to build international solidarity of sea and harbor workers.

The crew had demanded a draw in their wages while here and had been refused by the captain, who, in addition, tried to cut their bonus from $10 to $5. The ship delegate of the M. W. I. U. organized the crew for struggle and they won their demands.

A letter was sent to the Union Society of Firemen, to which the firemen of the ship belong, at Santos, Brazil, informing them of the action of the American seamen's union in solidarity with their members. The crew pledged to build a ship's committee to consolidate their victory.

NEWS FLASH

BELA KUN ARRESTED

VIENNA, July 13.—Bela Kun, Hungarian Communist leader, was arrested by Czecho-Slovakian police at the Austrian border, it was learned here today. His whereabouts are unknown.

Police are spreading provocative rumors that Bela Kun was trying to enter Austria illegally.

Permission Accorded for Soviet Plane to Carry Mattern to Nome

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—The Governor of Alaska today gave permission for a Soviet plane to land in Alaska with Jimmie Mattern, round the world aviator who was forced down in Siberia.

Because the American government does not recognize the existence of the Soviet Union, the process of negotiations with the U. S. S. R. are needlessly complicated. In this case the Department of the Interior notified acting Secretary of State Phillips that the Soviet plane would be allowed to land. This information was transmitted to the head of a brewery in Brooklyn, who informed Boris Skvirsky, Soviet trade representative, who conveyed the information to the Foreign Office of the U. S. S. R.

Hitler Called Jew; Hot Dispute in Newspapers Over Doubtful Ancestry

VIENNA, July 13.—A hot international newspaper quarrel has arisen over the publication in a Vienna newspaper of the allegation that Adolf Hitler is of Jewish blood.

Pro-Hitler German papers, and anti-Hitler Austrian papers each published long lists of names of Hitler's ancestors. Both lists contained a long series of different spellings, such as Hueller, Huedler, Huettler, Hideler, Hidler, Hittler and Hitler, each twisting the meanings of these spellings to suit its own case.

The controversy brought out that Hitler's racial ancestry is very doubtful, as native Catholic aryans, and immigrant Czechoslovak Jews who embraced Christianity, all having very similar names, live around Hitler's Austrian birthplace

TUUL National Board Stresses Recruiting in Basic Industries

Launch Campaign Against Recovery (Slavery) Law and for Social Insurance; Endorses Cleveland United Front Conference

NEW YORK.—One of the most important meetings of the National Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League took place here on July 11. Active workers from the steel, marine, mining, railroad, textile, auto, needle, food, shoe, and practically all other important industries were present. The main point on the agenda was a discussion of the Recovery Act, its menace to the masses, and especially how to fight against this attack. Comrade Jack Stachel, acting secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, opened the discussion on this question which was followed by reports by Frank Borich, National Secretary of the National Miners Union, Nat Kaplan, National Organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, John Meldon, National Secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, Sam Nessin, for the Building Trades Workers, a representative of the Railroad Brotherhood Unity Movement and Irving Potash for the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. June Croll made a special report on the hearings on the Cotton Code in Washington, and Ann Burlak gave a special report on the Salem strike which has become not only a struggle against the A. F. of L. bureaucrats but also against the Recovery Act. Herbert Benjamin reported on the fight for Social and Unemployment Insurance.

Recovery Act Exposed

From the reports and discussion in which many of the delegates participated the vicious anti-working-class character of the National Industrial Recovery Law became clear from the attacks already being made by the employers. It was clearly brought out that the minimum wage proposals are not only being used to depress wages down to a common low level but also that the employers are finding plenty of loopholes to evade even this minimum wage. At the Endicott-Johnson shoe shops the bosses are firing all workers who can not make $12 per week on the present piece work rates. Thus the minimum wage is used to speed up and to discourage workers. The textile bosses are introducing and extending the stretch-out system which represents a further heavy slash on the earnings of the workers and driving out many from the industry. The code presented by the National Textile Workers' Union in which the Recovery Act was exposed was proven fully justified by the reports.

Much of the discussion dealt with the questions of the right of the workers to organize, the forcing of the workers into company unions by the employers, and the activity of the A. F. of L. unions. Numerous examples of workers being forced to join company unions were given as well as the ability of the workers to defeat the bosses' attempts to elect their agents as the workers representatives. In many cases, as in the Atlas cement, in mining towns the workers elected their own lists in opposition to the company. Furthermore in some cases the workers defeated completely the attempt of the bosses to drive them into company unions. How far this resistance to company unions is developing among the workers is seen from the recent developments in the steel industry where the workers in Michigan and Gary plants defeated the company union.

Role of A. F. of L. Leaders

In the steel plants the workers voted against the A.F.L. organizing the workers, and are forming their own unions which, although not yet free from bosses' agents, nevertheless express the desire of the workers for genuine class struggle unions. It is only the weakness of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union which accounts for the fact that these workers are not yet a part of the Trade Union Unity League. The A.F.L. leaders have not yet actually enrolled workers in the miners' unions because they correctly sensed that the miners would not so readily pay initiations to the U.M.W.A. They secured only a pledge to join when called upon in order to be able to secure recognition from the operators in the working out of the codes.

But already there have been examples of strikes of the miners despite the promises of the U.M.W.A. officials that all will be well after the code is adopted. In some cases opposition forces were able to gain leadership over the locals set up by the U.M.W.A. as at the Renton mine in the W. Pa. District. Similarly the opposition was able to defeat a new wage cut proposed by the President of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia. In connection with the activity of the A. F. L. and the attempt of the bosses to force the workers into company unions it was stressed that the T.U.U.L. unions are not taking advantage of the tremendous desire of the workers to organize. Where this was done as among the miners of Utah some 1,300 miners joined the National Miners Union.

Independent unions spring up first because the workers wish to organize and are already clear on the role of the A.F.L. leaders, and secondly because we are isolated from these workers. Often these independent unions are led by honest workers but do not know how to carry on their work. The union suffers from being isolated from the rest of the labor movement. Such examples we see in Jamestown, where some 500 workers formed an independent union in the Art Metal, also among auto workers in Cleveland, etc. But more often as was the case among the Illinois miners, and the New England shoe workers reformist elements succeeded in keeping the workers chained to re-

(Continued on Page Three)

Conference Tomorrow, 1 P.M. to Defend the Trade Unions Against the Slave Act

WILL TAKE UP WORKERS' STRUGGLE CODES AT THE JULY 15 CONFERENCE

Shoe and Fur Programs Among Proposals at Meeting to Defend Trade Unions

NEW YORK.—The conference of the trade unions and workers' organizations to take place this Saturday, July 15th, at Webster Hall at 1 p.m., to plan the united campaign against the Recovery (Slavery) Act, will have some concrete measures to propose. It will hear the codes formulated by the shoe workers, to be presented through their militant unions at the hearings. These codes represent the program of struggle around which the unions will rally the workers to defeat the starvation codes of the bosses.

The Conference will be the most determined, outspoken voice of the thousands of workers of New York City against the starvation codes of the bosses and the government, which are now being imposed on the workers with the signing of the recent cotton textile code.

The struggles which will develop for the demands raised by the workers will be the real answer to the Recovery (Slavery) Act. They will defeat the attempts of the bosses to drive down the conditions of the workers, already reduced to a hunger level by the continued attacks of the employers during the crisis.

For Right to Choose Own Union

The conference will take up concretely the fight for the right of workers to belong to unions of their own choice, which, while stated on paper in the Recovery Act, has already been proven false. This is seen in the company union schemes of the bosses, which are now being put over in many industries, and the brazen attacks of the A. F. of L. officials, sanctioned and encouraged by the bosses and government against the militant unions of the workers.

Report On Textile Hearing

The Provisional Committee for the Defense of the Trade Unions will meet on Friday night to approve the final plans for the conference. It is expected that among the reports to be given at the Conference there will be a report on the presentation of the code of the textile workers at the hearings in Washington by the representative of the National Textile Workers' Union and a report on the fur situation. All organizations which have not yet elected delegates to the conference are urged to be represented. All workers are invited to attend the sessions of the conference at Webster Hall this Saturday, July 15.

DEFY ORDER OF A. C. W. TO END STRIKE IN B'KLYN

Wasserman & Gimbel and Tiefeld Workers Demand $4 Raise

NEW YORK.—The 300 workers of the Wasserman & Gimbel children's clothing shop in Brooklyn last Wednesday refused to obey the orders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union officials to give up their strike for wage increases.

At a shop meeting in Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, when the local delegates brought forward a settlement of a $3 raise on jacket coat workers and $2 for vest workers, the vast majority rejected the delegates' pleas to go back and voted to stay out until the vest workers also get a $3 raise.

Yesterday the Tiefeld shop workers joined with the Gimbel & Wasserman workers and at a joint meeting all voted to stay out till they got a $4 flat raise for all. All workers also voted to go in mass to the Joint Board and demand their support.

It was also decided to spread the strike to the Port Chester shop, where the boss may try to send scab work.

Fur Rabbit Dressers To Demand 30 P.C. Raise

NEW YORK.—At a well attended meeting of fur rabbit dressers Monday night at Manhattan Lyceum, it was decided to demand of the bosses a 30 per cent increase for the flashers, cullers and floor workers. This will involve about 600 workers that are employed at this craft.

PROTEST AGAINST WHITEGUARDS and NAZIS TOMORROW

Friends of Soviet Union Lead March and Demonstration

NEW YORK.—With local whiteguard and fascist organizations expending every ounce of energy to prevent U. S. recognition of the Soviet Union, with the Hitler regime fostering an open war policy against the U.S.S.R., the Friends of the Soviet Union are calling upon every worker and sympathizer to join in the parade and demonstration against enemies of the new Russia tomorrow at 1 p.m.

Concentration will take place at 7th Street and Avenue A at 12 noon with a mass meeting, preceding a parade through the East Side, starting at 7th Street and Avenue A, up to 14th Street, to Second Avenue, to 4th Street, to Avenue C, to 13th St., to Avenue B, to 10th St., to Avenue A and ending at 7th St. and Avenue A with a large mass meeting.

The Harlem Branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union is mobilising Negro and white workers Saturday, 10:30 a.m., at 131st St. and Lenox Avenue. From there they will march down in a body to 7th Street and Avenue A.

NEWS BRIEFS

Morgan Takes "Vacation"

NEW YORK, July 13.—J. P. Morgan sailed early yesterday on the White Star liner Olympic for a "vacation" in England and Scotland. He plans to return some time in the Fall. His visit will be utilized to tell some of his lackeys at the London economic conference what to do. At the same time Tammany comptroller of New York City, Charles W. Berry, sailed stating that he would try to "study new methods of taxation" while in Europe.

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Refund Astor Taxes

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Internal Revenue Bureau announced today tax refunds to the John Jacob Astor estate of $47,825. A similar refund went to the trust for Waldorf Astor. While increasing taxes for the poor the government refunds to those of the rich who decide to pay taxes at all.

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New Shriners' Head

ATLANTIC CITY, July 13.—After their parade in monkey uniforms and a week of their usual antics the Shriners who are having their council session here elected a new head. He is John H. Sebrill of Norfolk, Va., connected with the Khedive Temple of that town. He succeeds Earl C. Mills of Des Moines, Iowa, whose affiliation is with the Za-Ga-Zig Temple of that place. The full title of the head of the shriners is "Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine."

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More Newark Job Slashes

NEWARK, July 13.—Throwing city employees out of work continued yesterday as the finance director laid off 33 workers in his department.

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Cancer Serum No Good

NEW YORK, July 13.—The new cancer "serum" that was supposed to help victims of that disease is a total failure according to Dr. Ira Kaplan director of the division of cancer, department of hospitals. It was tried on 50 patients suffering from inoperable and incurable types of cancer. They all died without at any time showing the slightest relief because of its use.

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Mellon Offers 50 P.C. Tax

CAMDEN N. J., July 13.—Andrew W. Mellon, former secretary of the treasury, is offering to settle his delinquent taxes owing here at 50 cents on the dollar. He owns property here taxed at $29,900. As billionaire secretary of the treasury he returned millions to other magnates so he thinks Camden should do the same for him.

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Smith's New Job

NEW YORK, July 13.—Al Smith, Tammany politician and former governor, was elected a member of the board of directors of the New York Life Insurance Co. yesterday. He succeeds George M. Reynolds, Chicago banker, who retired because of ill health. He doesn't have anything to do other than attend meetings for which he gets $50 each and $20 for each committee meeting he attends. He does not depend upon this income for a living.

Bad Food and Rigid Regulations Turn Camp Tera Into "Camp Terror"

Mrs. Roosevelt's Rest Home for Jobless Girls Is No Paradise

By a Woman Labor Camp Correspondent

CAMP TERA, N. Y.—Camp Tera is pronounced "Camp Terror" by the majority of its inhabitants.

Here we are, a bunch of girls who have starved for months, and even years, nerves badly shaken from the strain of trying to keep our heads above water. And we find rules and regulations, and more rules and regulations, suited for the damsels of 1776, or even for the women prisoners of 1776.

My three weeks' stay here has been most painfully enlightening. Girls come with minds already well poisoned, only to have plenty more poison added.

Tightening Up

The first two weeks were comparatively easy in that we were permitted to stay by ourselves or go hiking or swimming with a group. The third week, new counsellors came who meant business. We were sorted into four groups of 50 each with the threat of further sub-division as soon as the remainder of 18 counsellors have arrived. Our attendance at each class is carefully checked.

Eight girls are crowded into small cabins regardless of age or temperament. "Sanitation Squad" girls go on duty cleaning up the latrines, the first aid room, gathering hall, etc.

Because the dishes are extremely heavy and must be lifted in a basket that is itself heavy, many girls have sprained their insides. Because the dish-washing room is quite small, only a few girls can do the dish washing, continuously tearing their skin. If they tell Miss Smith, the main counsellor, that they cannot wash the dishes (most of them being anemic in addition), she tells them that they are lazy.

Sometimes we play with silly games. One girl sadly remarked, "I was not a baby when I should have been a baby, and now they want to make a baby out of me." There is a general feeling that we have more serious problems than games from which there is derived no physical benefit.

We hike the equivalent of two city blocks, well interspersed with songsinging. Fifty girls at a time try in a small crib built in the lake, for half an hour to find a place to swim.

Pointed Question Horrifies

At a lecture on the history of Bear Mountain, the lecturer, someone from the Interstate Park Commission, mentioned the unemployed men who get up at 4:30 in Brooklyn to be at Bear Mountain at 9 a.m. for ten days of the month to cut down heavy trees. When one of the girls asked what was the salary of these men ($4.50 per day, $45 per month (for heads of large families), the old standbys, accustomed to American parlor etiquette, made an expression of horror at this question.

What do we eat? Well, every single morning we have a bit of canned over-sweet fruit, either apricots or prunes, oatmeal, cold toast and lukewarm dish-water coffee. Because breakfast is such a long time from lunch, we have to make the most of it, and leave the table with a starchy heavy feeling and the hope that the next breakfast will have orange juice.

Red Tape to Get Milk

Only 10 girls are considered anemic enough to receive milk, and this by special red tape. Many of the girls are too indignant to apply. Girls who have been out of work for at least two years, who are nervous wrecks, who have eaten poorly enough in the city, must ask that milk be given them as a special favor.

Well, we nearly had a strike against the food the other day, but I'll tell about that later. Besides the major grievance of food, we have the grievances of evictions. At least five girls a day are sent back to N. Y. on the least pretext. The most usual one is not attending classes. For a lousy few meals and the free camping place donated by the New York Life Insurance Company, there is no reason why we can not have more time to ourselves. The major part of the day is spent in activities with groups in which we have no interest.

We penniless women must buy soap, Kotex, stamps and stationery. All letters going out and coming in are read by Miss Tinker, as we have seen with our own eyes.

Inadequate Medical Facilities

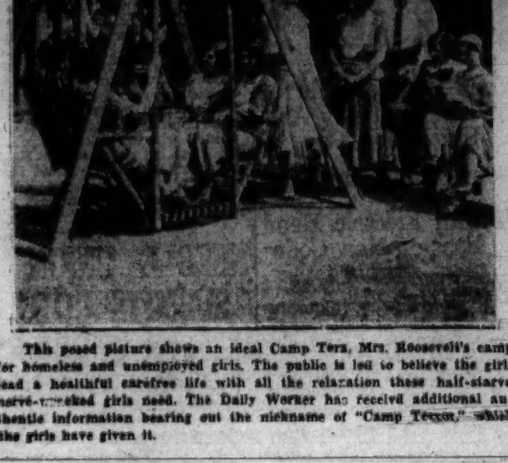
There are no lights in our cabins, and after 10 p.m. we are in pitch darkness. Some girls are terrified by mice. Those who are sick must grope around for the toilet at night. At the suggestion of Miss Mills the girls must take a police escort to go to the toilets. We cannot even attend our sick room-mates in the darkness. The nearest doctor and hospital is 10 miles away. An ambulance takes one and one-half hours to come and go.

With 300 girls here on an area not larger than two small city blocks square, we feel dreadfully congested and nerve-wracked by the continuous chatter. There is not a single corner of privacy. One-half of the area is occupied by the closely-placed cabins, the other half is a baseball field on which the sun burns all day and which is hard to get at at night without a searchlight. In such a situation we actually feel as if we are in crowded Coney Island rather than in the country—except for the few trees that are sparsely sprinkled among our cabins.

• • •

NOTE—Tomorrow the Daily Worker will continue its story exposing the women's labor camp. The writer will describe the forcible eviction of some of the women for complaining about the food.

They Call It "Camp Terror"



This posed picture shows an ideal Camp Tera, Mrs. Roosevelt's camp for homeless and unemployed girls. The public is led to believe the girls lead a healthful carefree life with all the relaxation these half-starved, nerve-wrecked girls need. The Daily Worker has received additional authentic information bearing out the nickname of "Camp Terror," which the girls have given it.

200 PROTEST CAMP PRESTON JIM-CROWISM

Removal of Officers Who Arrested Six Demanded

NEW YORK.—Jim Crow conditions existing in the forced labor Camp Preston, at Syracuse, N. Y. where 6 Negro workers were recently sentenced to 9 days in jail, were condemned at a meeting of 200 workers Wednesday night. As a further result of the riot which took place when two Negro clerks were removed for white clerks, 34 boys quit the camp. The camp has now been turned into a thoroughgoing Jim Crow outfit with the removal of the white workers to another camp.

Resolutions demanding that the families of the 34 who quit the camp be continued on the relief lists, and removal of the officials of Camp Dix and Camp Preston, were among those unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Joe Hoffman, formerly a member of the Beachy Bottom reforestration camp in Bear Mountain was one of the speakers. He said: "They came to my mother's house and promised that I would have a good time, plenty to eat, and $25 to send home. But if she knew what was in for me, or what I was to go through she would not have allowed me to go."

Trial Today

NEW YORK.—Loretta Tarmon will come up for trial on a disorderly conduct charge this morning in the Brooklyn court, Snyder and Flatbush Avenue.

All workers who were at the home relief bureau when she was arrested are called upon by the I.L.D. to be in court Friday morning, to help prevent the lackeys of the boss-class from framing her.

STAGE AND SCREEN

"Horizon," Amkino 'Talkie, Opens Today At Acme Theatre

"Horizon" (The Wandering Jew), the Soviet talkie, will open today at the Acme Theatre for a week's engagement. This film, banned in Germany, was acclaimed throughout the rest of Europe. The film depicts vividly old czarist Russia with its bloody ritual cases, pogroms and oppression. It mirrors the lives of many Jewish immigrants to America. In a gripping climax it recreates the bloody terror and hooliganism of the Black Hundred pogroms.

Horizon (The Wandering Jew) contains many scenes taken in the U. S. Kuleshov, the director, is known as the Soviet's American director. He was first in Russia to introduce the American method and style into the Soviet studios. The picture brings back to American audiences Nikolai Batalov, who won such hearty praise when he appeared here last in "Road to Life."

New Soviet Adventure Talkie Opens At Cameo Today

Amkino's newest release, "The Island of Doom," a Soviet talkie, will have its American premiere today at the Cameo Theatre. The picture is described as a romantic adventure film, and the plot deals with two men and one woman, sworn enemies, thrown together on a deserted, beautiful island with only four hours to live. The cast is headed by Peter Sobolevski, last seen here in "Sniper" and "New Babylon"; Galina Kravchenko and Vladimir Krueger, well-known Soviet stage actor. There is a specially written musical score of unusual interest which is played by the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra.

Woodridge Judge Threatens to Ride Phillipino Toilers

NEW YORK.—Following trial of 7 Phillipino workers in the Woodridge court, Woodridge, N. Y., Tuesday, because they demonstrated for unemployed relief, Judge Langer reserved decision despite demands by the New York District International Labor Defense attorney that an immediate decision be rendered.

Previous to the trial, Judge Langer with state troopers approached the I.L.D. with an offer to suspend sentence if the workers pled guilty. This offer was spurned by the workers and the I.L.D.

FURRIERS MEET

FURRIERS.—All unemployed and striking furriers are called upon to be at the union office today at 2 p.m.

The Trade board of the furriers also calls upon the furriers not to work on Saturday. All active members are called upon to be near the buildings and see that no workers enter.

Trials of Anti-Nazis, Others, Are Postponed

NEW YORK.—The trials of four workers charged with felonious assault for demonstrating against Hans Weidemann, Nazi representative to the Chicago World Fair, were postponed Thursday in Special Sessions Court, 120 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, until August 16, in the same court.

Trials of Jacob Stock and John Russo, unemployed workers, clubbed during a home relief bureau demonstration then charged with felonious assault, were postponed on the same day in the same court building until September 7.

Henry Tense and I. Isen, arrested at an open air meeting in Coney Island and charged with "inciting to riot," will be tried August 10, in the Coney Island court, West 8th Street.

All these workers will be defended by the New York District International Labor Defense.

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AMUSEMENTS

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You'll Be Gripped — By the Bloody terror of the Black Hundred pogroms—by its realis to scenes of Workers' life.
The DAILY WORKER says:—"'Horizon' interesting film on Jewish question . . . decidedly worth seeing."
The MORNING FREIHEIT says:—"A Soviet talkie that every revolutionary worker must see."
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TODAY, FRIDAY JULY 14TH ONLY Soviet Russia's Prize Film
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Belmont Theatre Tremont and Belmont Aves. Bronx, N. Y. TODAY ONLY "THE DIARY OF A REVOLUTIONIST" An all talking Russian Film with English Titles

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2 Premiere of "MOSCOW TODAY" Brilliant Panorama of the Key City of the U.S.S.R.
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Unity: FRI. NIGHT—Camp Fire. SAT. NIGHT—Concert. Comrade Gandel and Hirata of the "Ateri" and others. SUN. MORNING—Lecture on the role of the Revolutionary Press in the Revolutionary Movement. SUN. NIGHT—Dance

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CITY PAYS $2,500 FOR BERRY TRIP

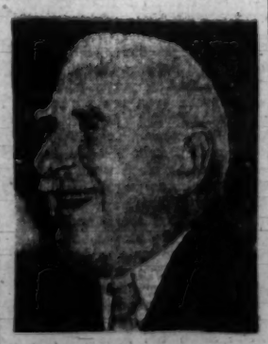
C. W. BERRY

NEW YORK.—With $2,500 of city money in his pocket for "expenses," and with J. P. Morgan as a fellow passenger, Comptroller Charles W. Berry sailed on the Olympic yesterday to Europe, supposedly for several weeks "study of financial systems of relief in European cities." Morgan is vacationing, though Berry claims he himself is not.

Berry needed no approval of squandering $2,500 for this junket as city officials stated that no "authorization is necessary" for him to make this expense.

The comptroller and his wife occupied suites on the first class deck, opposite those of Morgan.

The trip will undoubtedly come in handy to Berry to get instructions from Morgan on how to raise additional taxes to pay interest to the bankers and starve the unemployed.



J. P. MORGAN

EAST SIDE AREA JUGGLED BY TAMMANY IN GRAFT SCHEME AS ELECTIONS LOOM

ROCKEFELLER LOT WAS SOLD TO CITY IN BIG 1927 STEAL

To Charge Exhorbitant Rent for Rooms

By PHILIP SHORT

DOWNTOWN between Christie and Forsythe Streets instead of tenements there is an empty space 7 blocks long covered with cinders. It isn't a very wide space but it looks wide, because the shacks around it are jammed so close together. This empty space cost the City of New York $16,000,000.

This piece of cinder covered ground was a gold mine to James J. Walker (ex-mayor of New York, in case you've forgotten) and Tammany, but, it was and is, a gold brick to the East Side workers. **Gold in them there slums—1927.**

Back in 1927 Jimmy Walker and August Heckscher became very friendly. August (who made a fortune out of speculation in real estate) had a big idea. Jimmy understood big ideas and this idea was right up his alley. Heckscher's idea was that it would be a fine thing for the City to help out the absentee landlords who couldn't get enough rent out of their rotten, unhealthy tenements to pay the taxes. The thing to do was clear: the City ought to buy the land, tear down the tenements and then sell or lease it to somebody who wanted to build non-profit making homes for the poor. This would be slum clearance; it would be a fine thing for the poor, at least, that's what August said.

* * *

THE scheme sounded fine to Jimmy; it would sound good at election time, especially after the press agents got through explaining it. Besides it sounded as if there might be gold in them there slums, if the deal was well handled.

"A fine thing for the Peepul," said Jimmy, "slum clearance." A fine thing for Jimmy too; a good election gag and a fat commission all wrapped up in some lousy slums.

The understanding between the Friends of the Peepul was that 10 blocks was to be bought and cleared in connection with the widening of Allen Street. August Heckscher was "very bleezed," so pleased in fact that he let the newspapers know that he was going to give away millions and millions of his hard earned dollars and have built with them beautiful mansions for the workers. But suddenly August got a shock, he discovered that there was no honor among thieves. Jimmy pulled a fast one.

JIMMY'S FAST ONE

Jimmy Walker decided that he didn't like the Allen Street property. He preferred some property at Christie-Forsythe Streets. Jimmy didn't explain why, but then, Jimmy never did explain, he just changed his mind. Of course it may be that Jimmy's preference had something to do with his new friend, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Maybe, also, that Jimmy's change of mind about the Allen St. property had something to do with Heckscher's sudden loss of interest in the East Side and his withdrawal of the Great Heckscher Fund, which under the Walker-Heckscher Plan was reported as being a gift of $4,000,000.

* * *

SOME people wondered whether August owned the Allen Street property and the gift was a phony. Others had a hunch that the Rockefeller's owned Christie-Forsythe, and Rockefeller graft was bigger and better than the Heckscher dole.

In August, 1929, the City of New York bought the property at Christie-Forsythe. It was near election time, Republican La Guardia, Socialist Thomas, Democrat Walker, were all strong for slum clearance. The capitalists, bloated with the boom were talking about helping the workers. This always means a sock in the eye for the worker. He got it. Jimmy Walker won the election and they started dipping down the tenements amid the cruing and curses of the dispossessed tenants.

Neither Jimmy Walker nor Tammany had seen the dispossess. They were back at their old job of hunting for more graft. John D. Jr., had more or less hinted at the fact that he might build a few houses on Christie-Forsythe and Jimmy saw a chance for a little more jack. Thru the Rockefellers Jimmy met their architect, Andrew Thomas, who designed the Paul Dunbar Apartments for Negroes (at $14-$16 per room per month) at the behest of the Rockefellers. Thomas went home with orders to get out plans for the houses. Andrew drew plans while Jimmy dreamed of juicy commissions from the architect, from the builders. Farley sent Jimmy a nice, new tin box.

Architect Thomas made plans and was still making plans when the Seabury Committee convinced Jimmy that European air was a lot more salubrious than New York air. Jimmy decamped with the platinum-blonde girl friend and a couple of heavy tin boxes.

* * *

GOLD IN THEM THERE SLUMS—1933

NOW, in the summer of 1933, the bankers and their servants, the Tammany bureaucracy, have a little free time on their hands. Banks are not busting with the same regularity as before, the main reason being that there aren't many left to bust. Tammany is thinking of election, the bankers are looking around for spare cash.

Suddenly, out of nowhere springs a surprise—The Board of Estimate met and approved plans for the rebuilding of the city-owned tract at Christie-Forsythe Streets. Andrew Thomas has submitted a plan and been turned down. A couple of more or less unknowns have submitted plans and been turned down. Sloan and Robertson have not been turned down, in fact, their plans have been accepted. Everybody is surprised—surprised at the fact that the most expensive project with the highest room rent has been chosen, surprised at the speed and secrecy of the procedure.

Everybody is surprised including the N. Y. Times which wrote an editorial called "The Christie-Forsythe Mystery." Mystery? Mystery hell!

Where's the mystery? Andrew Thomas was a friend of Walker. Walker is out, naturally Thomas is out. Sloan and Robertson are backed by the Tammany powers that be: Olvany, Curry and Co., naturally they're in. Moreover, Sloan & Robertson were the architects for the Women's Prison at Sixth Ave. and Christopher St., built under the Walker-Tammany regime. They likewise built a large co-operative apartment house on Upper Park Ave., for a company of which Mark Eisner (head of the Board of Higher Education and law partner of Olvaney in Olvaney, Eisner & Donnelly) is president.

* * *

WHY the rush? There are several reasons—the steal is pretty raw and pretty close to election, the sooner pulled the sooner will the raw spots get covered up. Around October Tammany can speak about the great things it is doing for the worker, providing him with a job and afterward with a beautiful home. A second reason is that if all the Tammany hangers-on had heard about it they would have tried to horn in on the graft, and money is scarce in the Wigwam these days. A third reason is that the Washington propaganda bureau needs stuff to write about and you can be sure that when the press agent boys get through with the Christie-Forsythe story they will have the natives of America bamboozled into thinking that the Great White Father in the Great White House is doing big things for the working man.

THE CHRISTIE-FORSYTHE STEAL

Back in 1929 the ground cost the city $16,000,000. According to Architect Sloan the Reconstruction Housing Corporation (part of the National Industrial Recovery Act) has practically promised to lend $8,850,000 on the project. The cost of the building is estimated at $9,289,708.

These figures mean that the private interests sponsoring this project are getting $24,850,000 for which they are putting up as equity $439,708. This is 1¾ per cent of the total amount. To make clear what this means, let me remind the reader that in capitalist banking it is customary for a company borrowing money to provide an equity of at least 10 per cent, which, in this case would amount to about two and a half million dollars!

* * *

IT is claimed that it is permissable to use public funds for this project as it is a public benefit. It is slum clearance, it is to provide housing for the poor. It is neither of these two. The slums were cleared in 1929 from this site. The city planners and architects of integrity in New York have been insisting that this site be used for a public playground so badly needed by the children of the district. It does not provide housing for the poor, Sloan & Robertson estimate that the rentals in these new houses will be $10.75 per room, per month, this means $32.25 for a three room apartment, $43.00 for a four room apartment. Such a rent presupposes an income of at least $40 a week for tenants in the three room apartments and $50 a week for the tenants in the four room apartments.

These are the houses which the Board of Estimate approved. These are houses for the poor. These are rents for the lower East Side where the workers in the "boom" year of 1929 could hardly afford to pay the average rental of $5.37 a room a month. Today in this district the rentals average about $3 and every day there are evictions for non-payment of rent.

The Machine Age—In the American Home

This expectant mother, no longer able to work in the factory, toils all day in her one-room home, near Chattanooga, Tenn. One dollar for ten hours work on the looping machine which the company installed in her home is all she gets to support herself, her three children, and her unemployed husband. One of her children looks on as she works.

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For United Struggle Against Hunger

By ROBERT MINOR

In the struggle against hunger and evictions in New York City, two things stand out:

1. **The absolute need of bigger and stronger mobilization of masses to compel the Tammany-Wall Street city government to grant real concessions to the starving families of jobless workers. Without this—nothing will be obtained.**

2. **That such a mass mobilization, or even the simplest unity of the workers and of several organizations for struggle against the brutal Tammany machine for unemployment relief—is being actively sabotaged by various groups, mainly the leaders of the Socialist Party.**

In the arrangements for the demonstration at the City Hall on June 6, the proposals of the Unemployed Councils and of the Communist Party for the united front and for one single demonstration of all of the workers that could be mustered together by all organizations, were evaded. The demonstration of June 6 was considerably weakened by leaders of the Socialist Party and of certain renegade ex-Communist groups, who succeeded in separating the workers into two demonstrations.

Throughout the present immediate crisis with the Tammany threat of shutting off all unemployment relief, the same spirit of disunity has continued to govern the actions of the leaders of the Socialist Party, etc.

At the same time, it is known that great numbers of the rank and file of the Socialist Party are sincerely opposed to this disgraceful policy of sabotage and would gladly help to bring about unity of all unemployed workers' organizations in this crisis if they clearly understood what their leaders are doing, and the consequences in terms of suffering of the working class.

Last Tuesday, when the various delegations congregated in the City Hall to demand an interview with the Mayor, the delegation of the Unemployed Councils headed by myself proposed to all of the other delegations that we unite for the purpose of presenting fighting demands to the Mayor then and there. Certain men, Altman of the Socialist Party and Rubinstein of the Lovestone group, loudly and angrily rejected this proposal and insisted to the Mayor's door keepers that they be regarded as separate delegations.

Again on Wednesday at the public hearing by the Board of Estimate, speaking on behalf of the Unemployed Council delegation, I declared that the division of the ranks of the workers in the struggle for unemployment relief, at which the Tammany politicians are sneering, is a handicap which we will be able to overcome in spite of those responsible for it. I declared the Tammany government will soon be faced with a united struggle in which we can bring literally hundreds of thousands of workers to the City Hall in such a spirit of militancy as can compel concessions.

It is our sincere belief that this can really be done.

Do the workers who are members of the Socialist Party understand that their leaders are refusing to permit a united struggle against starvation? Do the rank and file members of the Socialist Party know that we can have a united struggle (and with material successes, we believe) immediately, as soon as the sabotage of such unity by their leaders is smashed? The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has tried to make it appear that the Communist Party refuses to discuss the question with the official representatives of the Socialist Party. This is not true. The Communist Party does not refuse to discuss the question of unity with any representatives that the Socialist workers select or recognize as their spokesmen.

But the Communist Party does not propose to postpone its efforts to unite the workers' ranks until Socialist leaders agree to united struggle.

Hunger and starvation are facing hundreds of thousands of New York workers. A united front of struggle against it is a matter of life and death. Let us reach the honest working class members of the Socialist Party and convince them that unity is both necessary and possible. Only the Socialist workers will increasingly strive for unity.

With a strong united mass movement we can accomplish wonders.

BOSSES ASK FOR QUICK CODE MOVE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

do not want the workers to discuss wages or to develop struggles around demands for increased wages. Hence the new quirk in the Roosevelt program.

Big 5 Slave Codes

The next step is to prepare the slave codes for the big five and then rush these through with the minimum of hearings or no hearings at all.

Two new slave codes have been presented, one for the electrical manufacturing industry and the other for shipbuilding. The electrical industry which sumbitted its code will have a great help in the presence on the administration of the act of General Swope, president of the Morgan-controlled General Electric Co., which is the leading trust in the electrical manufacturing industry. Swope's slave code provides for a 35 cent an hour minimum pay and 35 hours a week. This would provide a wage of $12.60 for Mr. Swope's wage slaves.

The shipbuilding code's details have not yet been made public.

Purchasing Power

The keynote of all the White House and Wall Street propaganda in the present stage of code-making is that wages should be raised in order to boost purchasing power to meet rising production output. The manufacturers all declare that with the codes in practice the present high prices will go still higher. They use the pretext of such starvation wages as $12 and $13 in the textile industry, $12.60 in the electrical industry, and the $14 a week blanket code for the vast majority of workers as an argument that wages are "going up."

While in some industries and in some individual cases, there will be a slight money rise in wages, the real wages (the amount of bread, food, clothing, rent, doctor's expenses and the like the money will buy) drops lower than before.

The talk about raising the purchasing power is the Roosevelt "new deal" method of actually lowering the purchasing power of the masses by lowering their real wages.

IRISH WORKERS PROTEST EXILE OF JIM GRALTON

Militant Activities Cause Deportation Order

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Workers in the public gallery shouted "Up Gralton!" and "You're afraid to put him on trial!" to the members of the Leitrim County Council, when the aged mother of Jim Gralton appeared to ask the council to assist her in her efforts to have the deportation order against her son revoked.

Jim Gralton has aroused the hatred of the authorities for his revolutionary activities, and recently a deportation order was taken out against him on the instigation of the Bishop of the Diocese, who came to Dublin and conferred with government authorities.

Son of a working farmer, Gralton was forced, like so many others, to emigrate to America, where he became a United States citizen. He returned to Ireland to take part in the Tan war and had a splendid record. After he went again to New York, but on the death of his brother, came back to Ireland to work on his little farm. In the early part of this year his father also died.

Gralton was feared by every landgrabber in Leitrim for his work in breaking up the estates in 1921, and a howl rose against him. It increased when he again took up revolutionary working class activities, and the Pearse-Connolly Hall in the area, which the Irish Republican Army had built largely with his money in 1921, was fired into by an armed gang and finally burned to the ground.

Gralton refused to obey the deportation order, and went on the run. Since last March he has not slept at home, and has succeeded in evading every effort to arrest him.

This week's demonstration by a large body of republican workers shows the support Jim Gralton is winning in his own country. When the County Council ruled his mother's plea out of order, there was pandemonium, and the workers' and farmers' sons left in a body cheering and shouting "Up Gralton!"

Protests have been sent from Irish exiles all over the world. All working class organizations are asked to send protests to the Free State Ministry of Justice, Dublin, Ireland.

HOSIERY STRIKE VOTED BY 2,000

HIGH POINT, N. C., July 13. — A mass meeting of over 2,000 hosiery workers here yesterday unanimously voted to go out on strike next Monday, in a struggle against the recovery (slavery) code proposed by the hosiery manufacturers, and to win the workers' demand for a 25 per cent increase in wages. The hosiery manufacturers' code had set a wage as low as $8 a week for learners.

The mass meeting also called for workers in all other plants in this area to join the strike. This call was turned down yesterday by Rex Fitch, chairman of the local executive committee of the American Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Union, who declared that this union leadership would see that the workers under their control would not join the struggle here against the code.

Paris Shoe Workers Picket Boss' New Plant in Manhattan

NEW YORK.—When the boss of the N. A. Paris Shoe Shop in Brooklyn failed in his attempt to do the 130 workers of the shop out of their wages, he moved his plant secretly to Manhattan, changed the name of the shop, and placed his salesmen at the front to play the part of the bosses. The workers located the new plant, at 11th St. and 6th Ave., and are now picketing the shop to force the boss to recognize his workers under the same terms they worked in the Brooklyn plant.

Police Breaking Rogers Peet Strike

(Daily Worker Staff Photo)

COPS PROTECTING SCABS in strike of clothing workers for better conditions at Rogers Peet Co., Broadway and 13th St. in New York. Photo shows one of strikers police allow to picket while hundreds are kept at distance

40 RUMANIAN RAIL WORKERS FREED BY MASS PROTESTS

Bujor, in Jail for 14 Years, Also Released

BUCHAREST, July 13.—Forty railway workers held on charges in connection with the recent strikes here have been released as a result of a tremendous campaign of mass protest led by the International Red Aid (I.L.D.). At the same time, the government has been forced to release Bujor, well-known leader of the Rumanian workers, who had been held in prison for 14 years.

Between 100 and 120 railway workers are still held in prison. The bourgeois press is forced by the terrific pressure of the workers' protest to publish the demands of various groups of workers and intellectuals for the release of the railway workers, and their protest against the prison regime.

The government and the social-democratic leaders of Rumania have joined hands in a hymn of praise to the military authorities for their "clemency" in releasing these prisoners, and of the King for his "democracy" in releasing Bujor on the third anniversary of his accession to the throne.

The social-democracy, denying that mass pressure forced the release of these prisoners, is using their release as an argument to try to persuade the comrades of those still imprisoned to cease their mass activities on their behalf.

INSIDE WORKERS IN IRON TRADE TO MEET TODAY

Karlin, Socialist, Tries to Prevent Organization

NEW YORK.—An organizing committee of the inside iron and bronze workers is calling all workers of the trade to a meeting to launch an organization drive today, Friday, July 14, at 8 o'clock at the Labor Temple, 64th Street, between 2nd and 3rd Avenues. The meeting will also take up the question of formulating a code of hours, wages and conditions. The committee is receiving the assistance of Local 52 of the iron workers, which was recently suspended from the International Union for its aggressive fight to oust their officials, racketeering henchmen of the International officials.

Socialist Against Drive

Efforts to prevent the new inside workers from forming an organization is being made by William Karlin, leading Socialist and former attorney for the union. At a meeting called at the Rand School last Saturday at which the representatives of Local 52 were present, Karlin tried to get the help of Local 52 to prevent the mass meeting from taking place, in order to deliver the workers to the A. F. of L. "Why should I pass up an opportunity like this," declared Karlin, referring to the deal he wants to make with the International officials.

17 Arrested So Far in Strike at Severn

NEW YORK. — Seventeen workers have so far been arrested on the picket line at the Severn Cafeteria, 30th St. and 7th Ave., in the police attempt to smash the strike of the food workers who are out under the leadership of the Food Workers Industrial Union. The cases of these workers are coming up tomorrow in Jefferson Market Court.

An old injunction, obtained in 1929 against the Amalgamated Food Workers is being used as the excuse for the arrests. The legality of this injunction is now being contested in courts. But the more important fight against the injunction is being conducted on the picket line, where workers are urged to mass to defend the food workers' right to strike for better conditions.

Garment workers in the neighborhood are urged to support this strike.

WIN SIXTY-DAY REPRIEVE FOR NEGRO YOUTH FRAMED ON FALSE MURDER CHARGE

Edwards Had Been Sentenced to Death in Charlotte Altho No One Witnessed Killing

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Winning of a sixty day reprieve for John Lewis Edwards, 18 year old Negro boy framed on a murder charge and railroaded to a death sentence is the first victory of the International Labor Defense in a campaign to save his life.

Edward was indicted, tried and convicted in in 72 hours for the murder of W. Brown, a white street car motorman, who was killed Saturday night March 9. He was sentenced to die July 7th.

There were no witnesses to the murder, No money was stolen. Two shots were fired one of which hit Brown in the head, killing him instantly.

A white woman told a newspaperman that two white men ran past her and told her not to go near the scene.

Negro Murdered

Forty-five minutes later, another motorman, on another street car line, shot and killed a Negro named Winifred who was on his way to work. Police refused to permit the body of Winifred to be taken to the hospital in a private ambulance, and ordered the undertaker to whom it was taken after they had taken it to the hospital themselves, not to let anyone see it. It was discovered, however, that Winifred's ace showed signs of terrific beating. The motorman said Winifred and two other Negroes tried to hold him up, and the police closed the case.

The Southern Puplic Utilities offered $1,000 reward for the capture and conviction of the murderers of Brown, and police announcing that the murderers were Negroes, set their frame-up machinery to work.

During the two months following more than 100 Negroes were picked up on the street, taken to the police station, accused of the murder of Brown, or being the companions of Winifred, and third degreed. Many more Negroes were beaten up on the streets of Charlotte.

Beat Negro Boys

Shortly after the crime, three Negro boys, Earl Rattarce, 14, Featherstone Mandelhall, 16, and Edwards, were picked up like the others, beaten, held for four or five days and then turned loose.

A few days later Edwards was arrested on a trumped up charge of stealing cigarettes and sent to the chain gang for a year.

Wednesday night, May 17, police kidnapped Mandelhall at three o'clock in the morning, took him out to the chain gang where Edwards was, asked Mandelhall if he knew Edwards. When he said he did, they took both back to Charlotte, and charged them with the murder of Brown. Rattaree was also arrested and held as a material witness. Next day, Thursday, Mandenhall and Edwards were indicted. Friday they were tried by an all white jury. Saturday the jury acquitted Mandelhall, found Edwards guilty, and recommended mercy. Monday, Judge Oglesby sentenced Edwards to die in the electric chair July 7th.

"Confessions" the police said they had extracted from the boys were the only evidence produced. J. D. McCall, white lawyer appointed by the court to "defend" Edwards and Mandelhall, produced no witnesses, accepted the police story entirely, and asked for "mercy."

I. L. D. In Fight

During the trial, the International Labor Defense called on the lawyers, who said a notice of appeal would be filed and a stay of execution obtained while the I. L. D. would prepare a case.

Witnesses were found who can prove that none of the boys were near the scene of the crime. The lawyers appointed by the court deliberately refused to make use of this defense.

No appeal was filed.

"All I know about the case is what I read in the papers. I don't know if an appeal was filed or not," McCall told I. L. D. representatives.

The International Labor Defense obtained the services of Conrad O. Pearson of Dunham, N. C., an attorney who re-opened the case by obtaining a filing application for a reprieve. The indignation of the Negro and white workers of Charlotte was organized into mass protest by the I. L. D., and the reprieve won.

The sixty days reprieve obtained will be used to further organize on a mass basis the campaign to save Edward's life, while legal steps are taken around which the campaign will be built.

T.U.U.L. Nat'l Board in Important Meet

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

formist policies through new means. Here also the rank and file desires real class struggle unions. The NEB discussed how to establish closer relations with the smaller independent unions and with the masses of the PMA, the National Shoe, etc.

Stress Concentration—Recruiting

The NEB emphasized the importance of strengthening the work in the A.F.L. unions, the building up of the opposition, the development of a struggle for the economic interests of the rank and file, for democracy in the A.F.L. unions, etc.

While calling for a broad agitation to reach the masses with the message of our unions on all important questions the NEB strongly emphasized the necessity for our unions to concentrate their main activity in a number of the most important selected plants.

The NEB decided that all unions in the closest cooperation with the masses of the workers shall work out counter-proposals to be presented by the elected delegates of workers at the hearings in Washington.

A mass recruiting campaign shall be undertaken by the unions to utilize the strong urge among the masses to organize. This recruitment shall be connected up in each factory with the development of the fight for the immediate issues facing the workers.

Each of the unions shall work out a campaign in the factories and among the unemployed for Social and Unemployment Insurance.

One of the most important decisions of the NEB was the endorsement of the conference of T.U.U.L., A.F.L. and independent trade unions to be held jointly with the organizations of unemployed in Cleveland on August 26th and 27th. This united front conference is called for the purpose of developing the unity of the workers in the fight against the National Industrial Recovery Act attack on the masses, for the launching of and extending of concrete struggles for higher wages, for shorters hours without reduction in pay, and for SOCIAL AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. This conference will also establish closer relations with the lower organizations of the independent unions and lay the basis for overcoming obstacles of uniting them with the Trade Union Unity League. For this reason the NEB agreed to postpone the scheduled TUUL convention from September to a later date most likely in November.

Greetings to Foster

The NEB sent greetings to William Z. Foster who was still unable to attend the meeting and expressed great satisfaction that Comrade Foster's health is improved and that he will soon be at his post again as the General Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League. The NEB sent a letter of thanks to the Labor Research Assn. for the co-operation that they are giving to the Trade Union Unity League and its affiliated and sympathetic organizations. Bill Dunn who addressed the NEB was greeted heartily. Also a motion was adopted endorsing the Workers School and calling for joint co-operation in the establishment of trade union classes, schools, forums.

The last act of the NEB was to endorse the Anti-War Congress to be held in New York City during the week end of Labor Day following a report by Comrade Ford and also calling upon all affiliated organizations to prepare for mass participation in the coming August 1st anti-war demonerations.

Get your unit, union local, or mass organization to challenge another group in raising subs for the Daily

WHAT'S ON

REGISTER NOW for the six weeks' SUMMER TERM OF THE WORKERS' SCHOOL, Room 201, 35 E. 12th St.

Friday

(Manhattan)

OPEN AIR MEETING on WHITE GUARDS & FASCISM—Cor. 121st St. and Lenox Ave., at 8:30 p.m. Auspices—Harlem International Br. F. S. U. Speakers: L. S. Ellis, Bassett, Levine.

OPEN FORUM—D. C. Morgan on the Scottsboro Struggle—Tom Mooney Br., I. L. D., 819 Broadway, at 9 p.m. sharp. All welcome.

GET TOGETHER PARTY by the Gilbert Lewis Br. I. L. D., 338 W. 53rd St., top floor. Adm. free.

REGISTRATION FOR OUTING TO CAMP UNITY on Sunday, July 23, by Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1528 Madison Ave. Round trip $1.

AMATEUR NIGHT AT HARLEM PROGRESSIVE YOUTH CLUB, 1528 Madison Ave., where all talents of the club will perform. Adm. only 15c. Come and have a good time.

(Bronx)

NATHAN ADLER—FAMOUS FILM EDITOR AND LECTURER—"THE SOVIET MOVIES VS. AMERICAN MOVIES"—Co-operative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 10c. Auspices Romain Rolland Youth Br. F. S. U. First Anniversary Gala 3-Day Festival. First night.

OPEN AIR MEETING—Lydig & Cruger Aves. Auspices Pelham Parkway Workers' Club.

(Brooklyn)

I. L. D. SONG GROUP WILL MEET AT BRIGMEISTER STUDIO, 5420—15th Ave. All interested in workers' songs urged to attend.

JOHN REED BR. I. W. O. meets at Workers' Center, 27th St. and Mermaid Ave. Convention report and discussions. Everybody welcome.

LECTURE AND DISCUSSION ON "RECOVERY BILL" at Progressive Workers' Culture Club, 189 Sumner Ave.

Saturday

"RUSSIAN NIGHT" by Brownsville Br. I. L. D. at American Youth Club, 407 Rockaway Ave. Adm. 15c.

I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
GENERAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS
290 SUTTER AVE. BROOKLYN
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For International Workers Order

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Published by the Comprodaily Publishing Co., Inc., daily except Sunday, at 50 E. 13th St., New York City, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7956. Cable "DAILWORK." Address and mail checks to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail everywhere: One year, $6; six months, $3.50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, 75c. excepting Borough of Manhattan and Bronx, New York City. Foreign and Canada: One year, $8; 6 months, $5; 3 months, $3.

JULY 14, 1933

ROOSEVELT SEEKS PACTS WITH LATIN-AMERICANS IN ANTI-BRITISH DRIVE

Proposes Trade Agreements Carrying Forward Fight Against Great Britain That Wrecked London Parley

New War Moves in Attempt to Secure Monopoly of Chilean Nitrates and Other Munitions

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The department of state yesterday notified Argentina, Brazil and Colombia, through its foreign service officers that "the president has expressed the desire that the state department begin exploratory studies of the possibilities of negotiating a trade agreement" with each of them.

Immediately afterward Acting Secretary of State Phillips held conferences with Ambassador Espil of Argentina, Ambassador de Lima e Silva of Brazil and Minister Lozano of Colombia, asking each to ascertain the views of his government on such trade pacts. It is also expected that the same representations will be made to Chile and other South American countries.

Move Against British Interests.

Although the failure of the London economic conference was not mentioned in any of the official statements these series of proposals to Latin American countries are recognized as a direct assault upon British interests. As regards Argentine, whose capitalist government is in a powerful position and able to play off British and United States rivalries in its own interests,

Washington is making a definite bid to weaken the influence of its great rival, Britain.

So intense has become the trade war between Britain and the United States that the Washington administration is anxious to find a formula that will enable it to obtain a larger share of the Argentine market. What chance of success Roosevelt has in the Argentine is problematical, in view of the vicious manner in which the United States government has carried on a world wide campaign of slander to try to grab the markets to which Argentina supplies meat. The Yankee propaganda machine abroad and at home circulated the scare that Argentina meat was a menace to health because of the prevalence among cattle of hoof and mouth disease which affects humans who consume diseased meat. A quarantine on Argentine meat imports is in effect in the United States in behalf of Swift, Armour and other leaders of the meat trust.

See New War Moves

Latin-America, long the battle ground of the sharpest trade rivalries between the United States and Britain, is also of the utmost importance in connection with the imperialist war preparations. War is already raging between Bolivia and Paraguay as a result of the increased aggressiveness of American imperialism which backs Brazil. The Argentine republic lines up with Britain in support of Paraguay. Under these conditions trade discussions with the Argentine minister are certain to include most far-reaching political maneuvers calculated to weaken Britain. Thus, under the guise of innocuous trade discussions, the drive toward imperialist war is speeded up.

American imperialism, pursuing a policy of the most insolent aggressiveness against its foremost rival, Britain, is also striving to line up support on the part of other Latin-American countries, aside from its puppet states which are ready to do its bidding.

Chile has long been a source of supply of nitrates and copper, both war materials, for the United States. It is probable that negotiations with representatives of that country will take the direction of striving to obtain a monopoly of these materials as further moves in the preparation for imperialist war.

The government today extended invitations to Sweden and Portugal for discussions of trade agreements, thereby carrying the trade war against England in Europe outside the London conference. The state department has instructed its ministers in Lisbon and Stockholm to inform the foreign offices of those governments that Roosevelt desired discussion of trade agreements.

BRITAIN SCORNS U. S. PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

Regards It As Manoeuver for Consumption of U. S. Masses

LONDON, July 13.—Great Britain today rejected emphatically the Roosevelt proposal that was put before the economic commission of the World Economic Conference for "an internationally coordinated program of public works."

The proceedings of all the commissions reflects the paralysis that grips the conference itself. Walter Runciman, president of the British board of trade, informed the delegates that England could not and would not join any experiments of that nature.

Deception for American Masses.

From the first the proposals for an international public works program have not been regarded as seriously put forth. They are recognized as propaganda for consumption of the American masses in an effort to make it appear that the Roosevelt slave code applied in the United States are panaceas that can be applied throughout the world. It also indicates that the Roosevelt government will try to explain the failure of its own "recovery" program at home by blaming it on the fact that other nations of the world would not "follow the United States." This will serve the purpose of trying to mobilize sentiment in the United States against the imperialist rivals of Wall Street—a sentiment that may be turned in any direction to suit the American ruling class that is driving toward imperialist war.

Proposal Definitely Killed.

The proposal for "international public works" was very effectively killed when H. Colijn of Holland proposed and succeeded in getting adopted a resolution not to establish a sub-committee on public works until the "monetary commission is in a position to join us in that work." Since no agreement on currency is possible that means the public works question is definitely and permanently dead. Colijn is closely connected with British imperialist policy and is a Determine man, that is to say a lackey of the head of the gigantic Royal Dutch Shell petroleum concern which is in a world-wide war with the American Standard Oil trust.

MOLEY RETURNS TO REPORT ON LONDON PARLEY

Says He Didn't Discuss Recognition of USSR With Litvinov

NEW YORK, July 13.—Roosevelt's "personal representative, Prof. Raymond Moley, who attended the world Economic conference at London to help push forward American imperialist policy, returned today on the liner Manhattan with Herbert Bayard Swope and Oliver M. Sprague, the American delegation's financial advisor.

The assistant secretary of state, who is head of the so-called "brain trust" in the Roosevelt administration, did not give any indication that his brain was functioning. When asked: "Do you think the conference was a success?" Moley replied: "I can't say. What do you think?"

When Moley left for London he stated that the conference was on a "sure course of solid achievement." When he returned he was careful not to comment on the smashing of the conference on the rocks of the sharp antagonisms existing between the rival imperialist powers.

Doesn't Know What Happened

When the liner docked Moley gave the following statement to the press:

"I have been on the water for a week, together with my associate, Herbert Bayard Swope, who accompanied me at the President's request, and our knowledge of the recent developments in London is less than yours here. Concerning my stay in London, where I was for just a week, I shall report with Mr. Swope at once to the State Department and, of course, to the President.

While he would not talk of any impressions of the conference Moley was very emphatic in denying that his conversations with M. Litvino, Soviet Commissar for foreign affairs had anything to do with recognition of the Soviet Union or credits to the Soviet government.

PRUSSIAN POLICE TOLD TO ENFORCE SLAVERY DECREE

Spying, Strike Smashing Made Duty of All Cops

BERLIN, July 13.—Carrying out Adolf Hitler's decree giving a Council of Trustees of Labor composed entirely of employers the supreme authority over wages and conditions of work, Premier Goering of Prussia has issued an order making the police an integral part of the enslavement machine.

The police are charged with suppressing all strikes, lockouts, and even any protests of any kind on the part of the workers. They are ordered to act as spies for the labor trustees, to "watch scrupulously that the orders of the trustees are carried out to the full," and "to report on anything that could endanger economic peace."

The legal apparatus by which the whole German working class is made a slave class under the law, without right to bargain, strike, or even complain, is thus made complete.

Moroccan Tribesmen Battling Fiercely Against French Army

MARRAKECH, Morocco, July 13.—Moroccan mountain tribesmen, in rebellion against French oppression, were victorious against a strong French army until their commander-in-chief, Sisi Ben Ahmed, was killed and his body seized by the French. Nevertheless, the French, who have greatly intensified their long-standing offensive against the Moroccans, say it will take at least until the end of summer to smash their resistance.

GHANDI ENDS HIS SHAM OPPOSITION TO IMPERIALISM

Congress Party Meet to Accept British Plot

POONA, India, July 13.—Mahatma Gandhi, now meeting here at the Indian Congress Party conference is about to make open peace with British imperialism.

Here at the present time a secret meeting of the India Congress Party is going on, under the leadership of Gandhi. At previous sessions of the Congress Party, the hearings were public in order to give the masses the impression that the rich nationalist leaders and their misled supporters were leading the fight for India's independence. Now the gatherings are strictly private. All capitalist newspapers here carry the view that Gandhi is about to make complete, open peace with the British government, and to accept and cooperate in putting over the constitution for India drawn up by the British slave-masters in India.

To End Civil Disobedience

Gandhi is declared ready to withdraw the civil disobedience order. The civil disobedience campaign which was started in 1929 by Gandhi was a move to head off the rising tide of struggles of the peasantry against the rich landowners and to switch the strike wave into peaceful and ineffective channels. Gandhi told the masses to disobey particularly the law providing for a tax on salt, and called for boycotting of British cotton. In the matter of salt, Gandhi made vaudeville trips to the seaside to cook a few spoonfuls of salt as a demonstration of "civil disobedience." The cotton boycott aided the Indian cotton mill owners, and was used as a pretext to keep the Indian wage slaves in the mills and not on strike.

Gandhi's latest betrayal will undoubtedly be followed by the usual interview with the British viceroy and another pact agreeable to the imperialist exploiters.

In the meanwhile the trade union leaders who led the strike struggles are rotting in Meerut prison. Over 50,000 Indian workers and peasants fill the jails. When the Gandhi truce is signed, only the Nationalist supporters will be released, but the representatives of the Indian peasants and workers will be kept in prison.

Gandhi's latest move will not stop the struggle for India's independence, but is a step forward to his exposure in the eyes of India's toiling masses.

"By All That's Holy, I Pledge Unemployment Relief!" —By Burck.

Protest Raised Against Italian Fascist Armada

Worker Calls for Demonstrations to Counter Propaganda Effect of Balbo Flight

SHEDIAC, N. B., July 13.—Mussolini's squadron of 24 flying boats, commanded by General Italo Balbo, after a 1,500-mile flight from Iceland, took off from Labrador today for New Brunswick, Canada, on its way to the Chicago "Century of Progress" exposition, landing here this afternoon.

NEW YORK, July 13. — The "Daily Worker" has received a letter from a worker correspondent, telling about the publicity which the Italian Fascist and English language press of America is giving the Balbo flight, and calling for organized protest demonstrations against this glorification of Fascism. The "Daily Worker" agrees entirely with this correspondent. His letter is printed in full below:

Dear Editor:

For weeks, I have been reading in the American capitalist press, and naturally in the Italian fascist daily of this country, "sensational" news about the **Balbo Flight.**

This is one of the means which the Italian Fascists use to propagandize their movement and to get the sympathy of the almost five million Italians in this country, the majority most exploited workers. I would not be surprised to see in a few days one of the usual parades on Broadway in honor of Balbo and his men. We should not discuss who they are personally. What counts is that they represent one of the bloodiest regimes that oppresses the workers in Europe.

In the "Daily Worker," I read everyday the appeals of struggle against German Fascism.

Recently, the "Daily Worker" called the workers to the Brooklyn Pier to demonstrate against the German envoy. That was right. But what about the representative of Italian Fascism?

You know that the Fascists in this country have at their disposal a large number of daily papers with which they are able to poison the minds of the Italian workers.

You know what many Italian workers say when you talk to them of their own condition—"What we need in this country is a Mussolini." And they say that because the Fascist press tells them that Mussolini serves the interests of both sides, of the bosses and the workers.

The struggle against Fascism by the American workers is not to be limited only against German Fascism, but all Fascism, and now particularly against Italian Fascism, which by no means is any better than any other.

I hope to read soon in the "Daily Worker" an appeal to the American working class to protest and demonstrate against the agents of Mussolini, to show that the workers of this country do not want to see any "spectacular flight," but demand the freedom of all political prisoners of Italy and the leaders of the Italian working class: Antonio Gramsi and Umberto Terracini.

Yours for the Cause,

B. Ch.

ANTI-JIM-CROW MEET CALLED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A conference against Jim-Crowism and Negro segregation is being planned for Thursday, July 20, at 8 p. m. at 1331 N. Franklin St. The conference is being called by Sections 9 and 13 of the Communist Party and Young Communist League.

Spirit of Workers Only Bright Note in Hamburg

American Visitor Finds Militancy High On Waterfront

By JOHN R. McMAHON

HAMBURG.—This the second largest city of Nazi terror in Germany. Here the sun shines but faces are glum, there is surface cleanliness with inner depression, nobody dares speak out to his fellow nor to join a 'crowd' of three or four persons lest bullets fly from hands of brown-shirt hoodlums.

I heard a little boy cry but no laughter of children. I saw a band of nine or ten-year-old storm troopers armed with small clubs attack a group of workers' kids who retreated, but rallied in a culvert to pick up missiles. Here amid the most advanced engineering equipment of any harbor city in the world I saw a youth co-operate with a dog to propel a milk cart, and three young men literally harnessed together to haul a wagon loaded with paving stones.

This dismal, fear-ridden city suddenly came to life at nightfall on the waterfront.

"So you are an American? You have brought us papers—the 'Daily Worker' from New York and also the English Daily Worker? Ha, ha! That is good! . . . Let me see! . . . Let me! . . . Give me some too. I do not read English language but my comrades will translate. No paper is lost here. Every paper will be read by twenty workers!"

Eager hands clutched at and almost tore the precious copies—snatched them as if they were five dollar gold pieces. I wished I had a bale of them instead of a mere dozen or so. A sudden suspicion hit me. Here was a beefy Prussian face, there a military-looking chap, and next a white-collar clerk. Also on the dock above loomed the helmeted brassy figure of a cop.

Workers Defy Nazis

"Is this all right?" I asked uneasily, looking around.

"Yes, yes!" laughed a brawny stevedore who had lived in America. "We are all united front here against the damn Hitler." (At the name a flaxen-haired pink-cheeked youth drew his freight hook from his hip and passed it significantly across his throat, though with a grin, as he echoed "Hitler"). "We are twenty-five thousand harbor workers in this city and maybe five per cent are Nazi. We keep those fellows spotted. They do not dare to interfere with us when we are at work. Once they tried; we threatened strike instantly and they quit the attempt. As for that cop above, we don't mind him and he won't bother us."

"What happens if any of you are caught with those papers I distributed?" I asked.

"Jail, not to mention beatings in the Nazi rooms. But you didn't notice anybody refuse a paper, did you? They search our homes too. The Communist press is all outlawed and the Nazis print only their propaganda lies. This makes us all the more hungry for outside news. Everything the foreign press has printed against Hitlerism is true. We have our illegal press circulated underground but we bitterly need outside comrade papers like the "Daily Worker." They not only inform us but give us great cheer. It is inspiring to learn that the I.L.D. is sending an English and a French lawyer to the defense of Comrade Thaelmann. We did not know it until you told us. It helps us to know of the support which the workers in America and other countries are giving us in the struggle against fascism. We have sixty thousand jailed or in prison camps. A bit of literature smuggled in to them is a godsend." Send us cards, papers, leaflets; everything will be most thankfully received. One of the prominent victims of the terror in the Hamburg district is Albert Walter, secretary of the Red Union of sailors and harbor workers. He is in a Hitler jail. The fascists say there were no atrocities but a hospital here is right now full of people crippled for life by those thugs.

U. S. Envoy Hails Hitler

William E. Dodd, U. S. ambassador to Germany, and his wife, are shown practicing the Fascist salute as they sailed from New York for Berlin.

German Workers Eagerly Take "Daily" in Sight of Cop

"Are the Socialist rank and file joining the red front?"

"They certainly are. They are losing their illusions and their blind faith in their crooked leaders, especially since the latter have no more jobs to hand out. When those leaders had political power they also controlled a lot of city jobs, as along the Hamburg waterfront, and try to use them to bribe and corrupt the masses. No the socialist leader-rascals have their deserts. One of them was the Hamburg chief of police, Schoenfelder, and he persecuted the Communists without mercy. The Nazis have just put this scoundrel in jail but it is too much to hope that they will keep him there. Hitler needs fellows of that stamp. But the rank and file are swinging over to us in good numbers."

Hamburg looks prosperous in its shopping centre, a cleaner and more spacious Fifth Avenue, with less traffic, plenty of bicyclists. But the traders grumble and the economic heart of the city, the harbor, has a fraction of its normal life. Great shipyards stand deserted, dozens of big ships are laid up at the piers. Long rows of electric cranes, the last word in harbor mechanism, point idle fingers at the sky.

The harbor workers here, are full of militant spirit, ready to give open battle to the class enemy at the first good opening. They have kept their eight hour day and are building up a powerful united front. They are a heroic vanguard in the army of the proletariat and will yet achieve great things.

The sailors of Hamburg were among the vanguard of the revolution of 1918, which the social democrats so shamefully betrayed by collaborating with the bourgeoisie, opening the way for the Hitler dictatorship of capitalism.

We boarded a sightseeing bus in this city. The guide pointed to a section of narrow streets and alleys with ancient brick or stone dwellings of four or five stories.

"That is Neukoeln, the workers' district," he announced. "It is full of communists. Very dangerous to go through there at night!"

"Since Hitler rules and is all-powerful—why?" innocently inquired an American passenger.

The guide had no answer.

I inwardly thanked the guide for his tribute to the workers and his testimony to the gallant, undefeated, revolutionary spirit of the German masses.

Japan Pushes Its War in China Near Two Soviet Borders

Threat of War Against USSR Should Be Answered by Mass Mobilization on August 1st

JAPANESE troops are moving closer to Soviet territory not only in the north of Manchukuo but through a drive to take Chahar Province, inner Mongolia, which touches on the Peoples Republic of Outer Mongolia. Two Japanese brigades, as well as bombing planes, supported by Manchukuo troops are now driving towards Kalagan, the seat of General Feng Yu Hsiang's government in the north of China.

It has always been the war policy of Japanese imperialism to attempt to invade the Soviet Union through the People's Republic of Outer Mongolia as well as through Vladivostok and Manchuli regions.

A cable dispatch to the New York Herald-Tribune, dated July 13, from its Shanghai correspondent, Victor Keen, is headlined "Feng's Crusade Invites Japan to Take Chahar."

The Opposite Effect

"Tuesday," says Keen, "the 'Christian general's' private war, which he says is for the purpose of recapturing **Dolonor** and expelling the Japanese and Manchukuan troops, **is likely to have the opposite effect of providing the Japanese with a good excuse to occupy the whole of Chahar, which is part of Inner Mongolia."**

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THE Tanaka memorandum which as far back as 1927 outlined the Japanese policy in Manchuria and for war against the Soviet Union laid stress on the strategic position of Inner and Outer Mongolia for attacking the workers' fatherland.

The Tanaka memorandum was drawn up by Premier Tanaka and presented to the emperor of Japan in 1927. One of the most openly avowed imperialist documents ever to come to light, the memorandum fully outlined the present war policy of Japanese imperialism. It traced, almost step by step, four years in advance the accomplished invasion and dismemberment of China. Baron Tanaka pointed out that in order to consolidate the gains that would be made (and that have since been made) it would be necessary to provoke a war against the Soviet Union. This would have to take place on the Kirin border of Manchuria and the Soviet Union and through invasion of Inner Mongolia and Outer Mongolia (known as the People's Republic of Outer Mongolia, an independent republic which has close ties with the Soviet Union).

The Next Step

The war for Chahar opens the way for the attempted fulfillment of the next step of the war policy of Japanese imperialism.

The present military drive of Japanese imperialism was deliberately staged through the assistance of General Feng Yu hsiang. While in Japanese pay, General Feng announced himself as the "commander of the anti-Japanese forces." His troops began an attack on Papaohtienko in order to drive forward to retake Dolonor from the Japanese.

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THE Japanese, as previously arranged, use this as a pretext for taking a greater slice of Inner Mongolia and of reaching closer to Soviet territory.

General Feng Yu hsiang, a war lord who has sold himself to every imperialist power in China, is clever at using demagogic propaganda to cover up his betrayals. He sends a few of his soldiers to precipitate the Japanese advance, but would quickly shoot down any attempt on the part of the Chinese people themselves to arm themselves and start a real, people's war against Japan to prevent the further penetration of China.

A Truce with Japan

The Chiang Kai Shek government having relinquished the whole of Manchuria and North China to Japanese imperialism, has made a truce with the invaders. But the Japanese are not satisfied with the big slice of territory they have gained, although it comprises a population of 40,000,000. The Nanking central government headed by Chiang Kai Shek, is receiving millions of dollars from Wall Street, and recently purchased a number of American bombing planes.

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IN the struggle for Chinese markets and for the dismemberment of China, the imperialists are utilizing the conflict between the various Northern, Southern and Central war lords. Feng Yu hsiang, after he begins to vacate Chahar, when the Japanese continue the drive he invited, will press against the Nanking government. From the South, the militarist war against Nanking is being prepared by the forces of General Chen Chi Tang of Canton, and his ally, Hu Han Min, now in Hong Kong, close to his British advisers.

Warships Desert

During the past few weeks a number of ships, formerly under the control of Nanking, deserted and steamed southward. The commanders of these vessels offered themselves to the Canton forces in their struggle against Nanking.

One of the big factors behind the Southern drive against Nanking can be seen in the recent British announcement that the boxer fund of 14,000,000 pounds, around $60,000,000, will be used to develop British trade in China, and that several millions of dollars will be used to complete the railroad from Hong Kong to Hankow. At the present time, the railroad is interrupted for a space of a few hundred miles. The British now want to supply this missing link and thereby tap the rich trade of Hankow and the interior, bringing it into the British crown colony of Honk Kong. As a preliminary step, the British are seeking to fortify there puppets throughout this region, struggling against the American supported Nanking government.

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JAPANESE imperialism, carving out a new empire for itself in the North of China, moves towards the center for its own benefit, struggling against American imperialism and its puppet Chiang Kai Shek government.

Meanwhile, the war danger heightens throughout the Pacific, with American imperialism rapidly building its naval war machine for the next world slaughter.

Seek War Against U.S.S.R.

The Japanese are driving northward, attemping to provoke war against the Soviet Union in order to solve the sharpening contradictions of all the imperialists at the expense of the Soviet Union—by slicing up Soviet territory to appease the colony hunger of the imperialists.

Every day sees new provocations of the Japanese. Their armed forces invade Soviet territory and arrest Soviet citizens. They arrogantly attempt to browbeat the Soviet plenipotentiaries in Tokio who, following a policy of peace, negotiate for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

On every front the war danger is growing. Every worker should struggle against it, mobilizing all the forces of the toiling masses to smash the imperialist war preparations. Rally to the August 1 demonstrations against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

SHOW EXPOSING IMPERIALISM TO OPEN IN CHICAGO

John Reed Club Has Proletarian Art Exhibition

CHICAGO, Ill.—While the "Century of Progress" exhibition, glorifying a century of capitalist exploitation, with workers hired at starvation wages to show off the marvels of modern civilization, goes on at the Chicago lakefront, the John Reed Club of Chicago will open on July 15 an equally significant exhibition.

This is an Anti-Imperialist exhibition, of paintings, posters, charts, photographs, contributed from all parts of the country by the John Reed Clubs of America. This exhibition graphically portrays and exposes the true nature of the imperialism whose loot is so lavishly displayed in the "Century of Progress" fair. If the capitalist fair shows the products of modern factories and of far-off countries, the John Reed Club exhibit shows the brutality and oppression by which these products are wrung out of the sweat and blood of workers.

The exhibition will open Saturday night, July 15, at 8:30 p. m. with a reception, at which Morris Topchevsky will speak, describing the ideology and the technique employed. This is without doubt the most important exhibition of proletarian art which has yet been brought together in America, and should be of the greatest interest to every class conscious worker.

The exhibition is at the headquarters of the John Reed Club, 1475 S. Michigan Boulevard

Thousands of Soviet Working Women Meet for Zetkin Memorial

MOSCOW.—Thousands of working women met on July 1 in the great Moscow Park of Culture to honor the memory of Clara Zetkin. Speaking of Comrade Clara Zetkin's revolutionary life and struggles, Nikolayeva said: "When Soviet working women came to Clara Zetkin, she asked them endless questions about life in the factories and collectives, about their new lives under socialism. She dreamed of a journey to Magnitogorsk, to Dnieprostroy, to the collective farms of North Caucasus, the lower Volga district, and Central Asia. She wanted to report to the working men and women of Germany on these mighty achievements of socialist construction." The meeting sent a message of greeting to the Central Committee of the German Communist Party.

Disaster in Pacific.

SEOUL, Japan, July 13. — The steamer Chosan Maru rammed the Chinese merchant ship Tunan which sank off Shantung Point today. 30 of the Tunan's passengers and 53 of its crew were rescued but 122 persons are still reported missing.